

A REAR END COLLISION

Fatal Accident on the Chesapeake Beach Railroad.

Conductor J. W. Gilbert Instantly Killed—Mrs. C. Columbus Will Probably Die—Four Other Persons Seriously Hurt—A Miscalculation Switch the Cause of the Accident.

One dead, five injured, is the result of an accident which occurred last night on the Chesapeake Beach Railroad at Chesapeake Beach, near the District line, at the eastern terminus of the Columbia Street Railway. Conductor J. W. Gilbert, a native of Colorado, residing in this city, and for six months an employee of the railroad company, is dead; Engineer Granville Kelly had both legs bruised; Mrs. C. Columbus, of 414 New York Avenue northwest, was seriously injured about the back; John T. Hurd, aged thirty-three, a freeman, sustained a severe contusion on the left side and had both legs injured; E. Lewis Robinson, 503 Tenth Street northwest, and Jesse Rollins, 1359 H Street northeast, were cut and bruised about the head and face.

The accident occurred as the inbound train from Chesapeake Beach reached the Junction at 10:10 o'clock. The train left the Beach at 9 o'clock and arrived at the Junction on time. An hour before a train had preceded it, and through an alleged misunderstanding the switch connecting the main track with a siding had been left open. As the train drew in at the Junction at 10:10 o'clock it was crowded with passengers, mostly excursionists who had spent Sunday at the Beach.

The express was in charge of Conductor Gilbert. Engineer Granville Kelly, with Fireman Hurd, was in the cab of the locomotive. Fireman Hurd was looking out of the cab as the train drew into the Junction, at which there is a small station, and several sidings. He saw the misplaced switch, shouted to Engineer Kelly, and jumped into the cab. Kelly saw the misplaced switch almost at the same moment, threw on the air brakes and leaped through the window of the cab, landing on a slight rise of ground. Both of his legs were painfully injured. Fireman Hurd was unable to walk, he also having received injuries of the side and hip, and was picked up, brought to this city and placed at Providence Hospital. Kelly was taken to his home in Prince George County, Md., in a carriage.

As the airbrake was there was a sharp jolt, but the train kept on its course and dashed into a long line of cars standing on the siding, to the south of the station. The shock of the collision was severe, and many persons standing in the aisles of the coaches were thrown down. Conductor Gilbert, leaning in hand, was sitting on the rear platform of the train. He was pitched headlong down an embankment.

Mrs. C. Columbus, E. Lewis Robinson, and Jesse Rollins were injured by being thrown against the interior of the car. Mrs. Columbus had just risen from her seat when the collision came. She was dashed to the ground, and lay on a seat, across the aisle, and threw to the floor. It is feared she sustained internal injuries. She was brought to this city and taken home, where she received medical attention. E. Lewis Robinson and Jesse Rollins, while painful, are not thought to be serious. He was removed to his home, as was also Jesse Rollins.

Word of the accident reached this city shortly after 10 o'clock, and the police, together with surgeons, went to the scene. Among the physicians summoned were Drs. F. V. Brown, chief surgeon of the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, and Dr. Stewart and Boswell, both of Northeast Washington. Lieutenant Daley, of the Ninth precinct, with a force of policemen, was early on the scene, and several ambulances went as far as the corner of Fifth and H Streets northeast, where they were utilized to remove the wounded to their homes.

The police were kept busy handling crowds which went from the city to the scene of the disaster. Late at night Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the conductor, went out to view the body of her husband, but a most affecting scene took place as his remains were removed to a city in a closed car. The unfortunate widow was almost overcome with grief at the shock.

A jury of inquest was summoned by Justice of the Peace at 10:30 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock the jury was sworn over the body of Gilbert, and then proceeded to hear testimony. Among those examined were the station agent, the opinion as to the cause of Gilbert's death. This, he said, resulted from a blood clot on the brain, superinduced by shock. Other witnesses were called in turn, and the case was then given to the jury. They returned a verdict as follows:

"We, the jury, have come to the conclusion that J. W. Gilbert, a conductor of the Chesapeake Beach Railroad, came to his death by being thrown from the platform of a coach of his train. From the evidence we find that a misplaced switch caused an incoming train to collide with empty coaches, causing said Gilbert to fall from the train, as stated."

The body of Gilbert was then brought to this city and turned over to Undertaker Barker for burial.

One of the passengers on the incoming train gave the following account of the accident: "The accident occurred about 10:10 o'clock. A train was on the siding on the south side of the station. This train had apparently just gotten into the siding, and the lights were still lit, and the engine was said, had just pulled away. The train from Chesapeake Beach, leaving at 9 o'clock, arrived at the Junction at 10:10. This train, as is customary, should have pulled into the north side of the station, but the switch had been left open after the passenger train which was on the siding, or had been set inadvertently by the switchman so as to throw the incoming train on the wrong track. The engine had slacked up, going into

FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Coming Conference of the National Municipal League.

The Meeting to Cover a Period of Three Days—Variety of Papers on the Administration of City Affairs to Be Read—Prominent Men to Attend—Objects of the Organization.

The coming conference of the National Municipal League to be held at Milwaukee September 19, 20, and 21, is already attracting the attention of students of municipal questions in all parts of the country. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest because of the wide diversity of subjects that will be treated and the personnel of the men who will attend.

There is a variety of papers to be read by prominent members of the league, which will, of course, lead to general discussion and the dissemination of new thoughts and ideas that cannot but prove of advantage to all those who may attend the convention.

The programme of the meeting, which will cover a period of three days, includes the following: "The Municipal Movement in Good City Government," by Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; "The Representation of Different City Interests in the Council," by William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind.; "The Influence of Public Service Companies on City Government," by the Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio, who was recently elected an alderman of that city; "The Government of the City of Glasgow," by the Rev. Albert Lazenby, recently of the city of Glasgow; "A Year's Municipal Development," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia.

"The Model Charter, a Practical Experiment of Long-Tried Principles, Not an Innovation," the Model Charter and Wisconsin Cities," by Joshua Stark, President of the Wisconsin Bar Association; "Does the Model Charter Confer Dangerous Powers on the Mayor?" by Charles Richardson, of Philadelphia; "The Model Charter and Small Cities," by Prof. S. E. Spaulding, of the University of Wisconsin, who is also an alderman of Madison; "The Growth of the Municipal Form Idea in the West," by Dr. Amos P. Wilder, of Madison, Wis. Other questions, including a discussion of the proper extent of governmental action in America, will be discussed by eminent reformers and students of municipal government. It is expected that Controller Bird S. Coler, of New York, will be among the speakers.

Work of the League. The friends of the league say that it has established for itself a place in the public mind and its efforts have borne abundant fruit; though not always to the degree desired by those most actively interested in the cause, the work of the league is included among men not only of prominence in their respective communities but of national reputation for their research into and writings on the municipal problem.

The National Municipal League has now been in existence six years. It was the outcome of the National Conference for Good City Government, held in Philadelphia in January, 1894, which brought together from all parts of the country, men and women who had long been working for the improvement of city government. The thought of the municipal problem, its discussions showed clearly that the defects recognized in American municipal institutions are being shared by cities throughout the country. They arise from permanent and general, not from temporary or local causes. Complaints may be in form or degree, but the situation is substantially identical in all the great cities of the Union.

The deductions to be drawn from the deliberations of the league are these: The municipal problem exists because a prevalent sense of right in favor of municipal efficiency does not exist. The league has been organized to supply this lack. From all sides, it is said, came the same story—wastefulness, inefficiency, and corruption. The league has been organized to supply this lack. From all sides, it is said, came the same story—wastefulness, inefficiency, and corruption. The league has been organized to supply this lack.

The problem which confronted the league was to inaugurate new ways to abolish wastefulness and inefficiency and secure the enactment and enforcement of laws and ordinances which would put all municipal positions, and to prevent the success of incompetent and corrupt candidates for public office, and to create a deeper interest in municipal affairs and by creating a public opinion and sentiment that will be intolerant of anything less than the best in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our American municipalities.

Purposes of the Organization. Its purpose thus plainly indicated, the National Municipal League is organized with its objects set forth in the constitution as follows: "First: To multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods, and combine the forces of all who realize that it is only by united action and organization that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent or corrupt candidates for public office.

Second: To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration, and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such subjects.

Third: To provide for such meetings and conferences and for the preparation and publication of such addresses and other literature as may seem likely to advance the cause of good city government.

To this task the league has addressed itself since its formation. It has been successful in its efforts. Through its guidance and inspiration its friends claim that new local reform organizations have been started and old ones reorganized, and both have undertaken and successfully prosecuted important work. An active, aggressive, persistent propaganda has been carried on. When the league was organized there were less than seventy-five reform organizations in the country. There are now 115 affiliated with the league and nearly 500 are in existence in the different cities. During this period some of the associations have lapsed, but their places have been taken by others, so that the total has been maintained and gradually increased.

"The Municipal Programme." One of the most important objects of the league is to establish the "Municipal Programme," adopted by a unanimous vote at the Columbus conference in 1899. Each annual conference of the league has been held in a different city, and the programme has been a distinctive feature, and the municipal programme or "Model Charter," as it has been designated, is the logical outcome of the preceding annual conferences. It was not until the Louisville conference, in 1897, that the preliminary steps were taken to formulate a programme for the league, and the programme was adopted at a consideration of actual municipal conditions, and the papers read at these meetings dealt largely with the evils and defects of existing forms of municipal government.

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ernment. At the meeting in Louisville a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to report on the feasibility of a municipal programme which will embody the essential principles which underlie successful municipal government, and which shall also set forth a working plan or system consistent with American industrial and political conditions for putting such principles into practical operation.

This work involved a task for which few, if any, precedents existed. The committee was required to crystallize the result of the experience of European and American cities, and at the same time to make the results of its labors practically applicable to our present conditions. The final report of the committee, under the title "Municipal Programme," represented the results of two years of unremitting and painstaking endeavor on the part of the committee, which comprised such eminent men as Horace E. Deming, New York, Chairman; George W. Guthrie, Philadelphia; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, New York; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Philadelphia; Dr. Albert Shaw, New York; and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia. It is said to be a model city charter; a programme of reform, comprehensive and fruitful in its possibilities, which has been justly characterized as the best piece of constructive work ever done by an organization devoted to the improvement of municipal government.

The officers of the league are: James C. Carter, New York, president; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, first vice president; Samuel H. Capens, Boston, second vice president; Thomas N. Strong, Philadelphia, third vice president; H. D. Dickson, Boston, New Orleans, fourth vice president; Edmund J. James, Chicago, fifth vice president; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, secretary; George Burdick, Jr., Philadelphia, treasurer. Executive Committee—Charles J. Bonaparte, chairman; Frank N. Hartwell, Louisville; George W. Ochs, Chicago; H. A. Hays, Cleveland; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh; Hector McIntosh, Philadelphia; William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dudley Tibbitts, Troy; Joseph A. Miller, Providence; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburgh, and the officers.

MONUMENT TO MONTGOMERY. Continued Tor Oppression in Canada to the Project. QUEBEC, Sept. 2.—The continued efforts of the old Tory party in Canada to stir up feelings of unfriendliness between the people of Canada and the United States is illustrated by constantly recurring and quite uncalculated attacks upon the proposed monument to the memory of Benedict Arnold on the morning of December 2, 1775. From the moment that it appeared that there was opposition to the part of some of the Canadian people to the erection of the monument there has never been the slightest attempt on the part of the Tories to drop the matter, or to supply the funds, to force its acceptance upon the people of Quebec. So far as they were concerned they quietly waited for the matter to drop, on the ground that they were not at all inclined to force any gift upon a community that even a small proportion of such community did not desire. They were constantly assailed by critics of their form, offer in the most unjust and ungenerous fashion.

The very last printed volume of the proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada, just issued from the press, there is a false insinuation as well as another upon the proposed monument. The report of the council of the society says: "The attempt that has been made within a year or two to obtain permission to place the proposed monument in honor of Benedict Arnold, a traitor to the British cause, is a disgrace to the Canadian people. We find nothing in Canadian history, or in the character or services of this traitor, to justify our encouragement of the proposed monument. On the contrary, it would be a positive desecration of Canadian soil, and the justification of treachery on the part of an English soldier who was a traitor to his country. The invasion of Canada by the forces of a Continental Congress, who had only a short time previously invited the Canadian people to join them in an address to the British people."

This extract will serve to show that the basest passions and prejudices are still being stirred up by the Tories. It is a disgrace to the Canadian people to have a monument to a traitor to their country. The attempt to erect the monument is a disgrace to the Canadian people. The attempt to erect the monument is a disgrace to the Canadian people. The attempt to erect the monument is a disgrace to the Canadian people.

A Mosquito Wine Biber. It is a popular beverage among the Indians of the Northwest. It is made of the juice of the mosquito plant, and is a very refreshing drink. It is a popular beverage among the Indians of the Northwest. It is made of the juice of the mosquito plant, and is a very refreshing drink. It is a popular beverage among the Indians of the Northwest. It is made of the juice of the mosquito plant, and is a very refreshing drink.

The males are very fond of wine, and almost every day I can catch one or two of the males. I have been very successful in catching them. I have been very successful in catching them. I have been very successful in catching them. I have been very successful in catching them. I have been very successful in catching them.

Regions that abound in lowlands and are dotted with small pools of stagnant water and hills of marsh land, both prime breeding places for the mosquito larvae, are more than other places, infested with mosquitoes. New Jersey has acquired a universal notoriety as a region where the spread of malaria, decidedly a contagious complaint, in regions where mosquitoes are most numerous and at times of the year when they are most troublesome.

Even portions of the Jersey highlands are infested by the insects. When there is no reason for their presence, as there is no water or marsh land in the neighborhoods where they become prevalent. An explanation of their presence is advanced in the following novel manner, which seems to be correct: Every evening

Eyes and Nose Run Water. A. C. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose day after day. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." It follows in Williams, Ninth and F Streets, Boston, and Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue—8.

A REAL PLEASURE. "It is a pleasure to send Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes the Harmon Drug Company, of Montreal City, Mo., "because it is always given our trade complete satisfaction. It is the only remedy that never fails, and that is pleasant and safe to take. When reduced with water and sweetened children like it. For sale by H. E. Hays, wholesale and retail, and all druggists."

Fire Damages a Smoke House. Fire in a smoke house, 916 Maryland Avenue northeast, last night, did damage to the extent of about \$125. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. It is a small dose. Small price. Address Dr. Kille & Co., Birmingham, N. Y.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Lubine's Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists sell the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Economy Hall. Wonder what will say today? Economy Hall is the best place in town to have your clothes made. Economy, fitness and goodness combined.

See the Trainers were well-lit to order at \$3.87. You'd pay more other tailor \$6 and be \$2.10 out of pocket.

MERTZ and MERTZ, Tailors, Economy Hall, 906 and 908 F St.

Today Being Labor Day, We Shall Close at 1 p. m.

Grand Fall Opening

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3,

--OF THE--

STANDARD TAILORS.

Today we start the fall and winter season of 1900 and 1901 with a display of the grandest aggregation of Foreign and Domestic Woollens and Suitings congressed under the roof of Washington's largest and most modern tailoring establishment.

We shall continue our policy of catering to fashion's demands, and as we have studied the wants of the fastidious dresser, we feel assured in satisfying him in every respect.

Every piece of cloth we sell is guaranteed for its quality and durability—not a garment will leave our workrooms that does not bear the stamp of perfection and fitness.

Our Main Feature---No Sweatshop or Out-of-Town Work.

As a Souvenir and Opening Special We Shall Make to Your Order Suits Worth \$16 and \$18 for \$11.

This line consists of a nobby assortment of Scotch Cheviots and Cassimeres, in stripes, plaids, and checks. These suits will be handsomely tailored and finished by the best tailors in the country, and we guarantee fit and style.

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An Agricultural Department Bulletin About the Insect.

Dr. L. O. Howard, of the Division of Entomology, Compiles a Number of Interesting Facts—Methods of Extirminating the Pests—Remedies for Bites—Some Quaker Experiments.

Until 1 P. M. Closing Time Today!

For "James Means" famous \$2.50 shoes for men, of the best sterling calf—four new fall shapes.

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RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES.

Corner Seventh and K, 2014 and 1916 Penna. Ave., 222 Penna. Ave. S. E.

Mosquitoes, the terror of the summer pleasure seeker, the baneful of the summer hotel keeper, and the stock in trade of the man who writes jokes at the expense of New Jersey, are the subject of discussion in a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture. L. O. Howard, Ph. D., of the Division of Entomology, is the author of the pamphlet, which discloses a number of interesting facts heretofore not generally known about the pestiferous insects. The question of how to abate the nuisance caused by the presence of great numbers of mosquitoes is discussed at length, as is also the biology and structure of both sexes of the insect.

The popular literature of entomology is replete with instances of the insupportable numbers in which mosquitoes have been found in various parts of the globe. Kirby and Spence, two noted entomologists, refer to the mosquitoes of Louisiana and the mosquitoes were so thick as to resemble a cloud, and it was impossible to breathe without filling the nostrils with them. In the Crimea, the Russian soldiers were compelled to sleep in sacks to avoid the bites of mosquitoes, which, at times, were so severe that blood poured, resulting in death often occurred. The insects are not confined to any particular climate, but have been encountered in all zones. Travelers in darkest Africa have suffered from the thousands and thousands of mosquitoes which are usually contained in the medicine chest of the Alaskan miner.

It is a popular belief among the Indians of the Northwest that the blood of warm-blooded animals is the food of the mosquito, and that it is necessary for its sustenance. However, this is untrue. Millions of the insects are bred and die in places where no animal ever comes. Mosquitoes seem to subsist on nothing at all. In one case the insects were observed under a microscope to sip at drops of water and certain of the mosquitoes have been recorded. The idea of a mosquito becoming intoxicated seems absurd, but in a letter from a resident of the British West Indies, a case is given of a mosquito becoming so intoxicated that it fell from the ceiling of a room.

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In addition to the general annoyance caused by the insects there is a source of real danger that attends their presence. It has been demonstrated by medical authorities that mosquitoes can often do damage to the human system from a person afflicted with malaria fever and deposit it in the blood of a healthy individual. This fact may account for the spread of malaria, decidedly a contagious complaint, in regions where mosquitoes are most numerous and at times of the year when they are most troublesome.

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Corner Seventh and K, 2014 and 1916 Penna. Ave., 222 Penna. Ave. S. E.

Mosquitoes, the terror of the summer pleasure seeker, the baneful of the summer hotel keeper, and the stock in trade of the man who writes jokes at the expense of New Jersey, are the subject of discussion in a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture. L. O. Howard, Ph. D., of the Division of Entomology, is the author of the pamphlet, which discloses a number of interesting facts heretofore not generally known about the pestiferous insects. The question of how to abate the nuisance caused by the presence of great numbers of mosquitoes is discussed at length, as is also the biology and structure of both sexes of the insect.

The popular literature of entomology is replete with instances of the insupportable numbers in which mosquitoes have been found in various parts of the globe. Kirby and Spence, two noted entomologists, refer to the mosquitoes of Louisiana and the mosquitoes were so thick as to resemble a cloud, and it was impossible to breathe without filling the nostrils with them. In the Crimea, the Russian soldiers were compelled to sleep in sacks to avoid the bites of mosquitoes, which, at times